

The China Mail.

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號三十月二年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

白五月二十年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M^r. J. LAMKE has been Admitted a PARTNER in my Firm, and the BUSINESS will be carried on from this date, under the Name of

STEIL & LAMKE.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The BUSINESS will be carried on, under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.

HUGHES & LEGGE.

Hongkong, January 14, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at Tats Po.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date and during the Absence of Mr. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Mr. D. MC LAURIN will Act as SECRETARY of the Company.

WM. REINERS,

Chairman,
Board of Directors.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

Auctions.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT NOON of

M O N D A Y,

the 20th February, 1882, at the Offices of Messrs HUGHES & LEGGE, Hongkong.—(On account of the concerned.)

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP

"P A K H O I,"

as she now lies Sunk in Amoy Harbor.

N.B.—TWO STEAM PUMPS and FITTINGS connected therewith which are attached to the Vessel's Upper Deck are not included in this Sale.

POULTRY to be attended to during their stay in the Show by Exhibitors' Assistants. Schedules of Rules and Prizes to be had from the Hon. SECRETARY.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, or Payment may be made at the Gates.

CHARLES FORD,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

J U L E S M U M M & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts.—\$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.—\$18 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

M E S S R S W. J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THIRSFELD'S Export PALE ALE, and FINLATER'S *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen."

Also,

SILVER MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company

will be Held at the Company's Office, 30, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

Offers under Par will not be entertained.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is this day REMOVED to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 16, 1882.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWELERY, of various kinds.

INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS.

RUMPOORE CHUDERS; and

CASHMERE CLOTH; assorted, for

LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHAMISA,

8 and 10, Peel Street.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 10, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, with

GARDEN, &c., on Mount Kellett, the Property of Mr. T. C. Hayller, Q.C. Can be inspected at any time on application to the Watchman.

Apply to

R. G. ALFORD,

Surveyor, &c., &c.,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, January 31, 1882.

TO LET.

NO. 4, Old BAILY STREET.

"KUTCHIKAH," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DEBOIS BUSH

is Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to Sign our Name.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNCH & Co., of WITTON, near BRIMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

H AVE now a NEW and LARGE STOCK in the following Departments, viz.:—

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

CROSSL & BLACKWELL, and MOHR, HUNTELY & PALMER'S, and AMERICAN BISCUITS, and CRACKNELL'S, SCOTT'S, OAT CAKES, MACKENZIE'S, ALBERT BISCUITS; New MUSCATEL RAISINS and JORDAN ALMONDS, ELVAS PLUMS, DESSERT FRUIT in Syrup, NOYEAU and BRANDY; STILTON, GORGONZOLA, PINE-APPLE and ALBERT CHEESE; New CASQUES and CONFETTERY.

HUNTPORT, L. C. & Co.'s "R" PORT, SPARKLING MORELL & HOCK, CHATEAUNEUF, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, and ANGOSTURA, BAKERS and ORANGE BITTERS.

STATIONERY.—For Office use—FANCY NOTE-PAPER and CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, LETTERS, DIARIES, MEMO, and ACCOUNT BOOKS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, and LAUNDRY.

HOSEHRY in MEDIUM and SPOUT WHISKIES.—BOURBON, BULLDOUGH, CUCARAO, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, and ANGOSTURA, BAKERS and ORANGE BITTERS.

UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING RUGS and CAPS, FELT and CORK HATS in New Shapes, WHITNEY and AMERICAN BLANKETS, OVERLAND, STEEL, and LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, BOOT-CASES, HAND BAGS, &c.

HORSE AND RIDING GEAR—SADDLES, SPURS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, &c.

TOYS, COLLARS, HATS, COLLARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS; FOYNES' CHEVRETTTE, CAPE, DRIVING GLOVES, BRACES.

UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING RUGS and CAPS, FELT and CORK HATS in New Shapes, WHITNEY and AMERICAN BLANKETS, OVERLAND, STEEL, and LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, BOOT-CASES, HAND BAGS, &c.

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

TOBACCO—Coffe's "Golden Cloud," TURKISH MIXTURE, and BRIDES, PACE's GOLDEN BARS.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT, hand-bound.

NEW NOVELS and ANNUALS.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

KELLAR & GUNARD,

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONIST COMPANY,

will.

SHORTLY APPEAR.

Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of February next, at THREE-O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1881.

EXHIBITION will be opened at 2 p.m. on each day.

ADMISSION—First Day, \$1; Second Day, 20 Cents.

EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send POT PLANTS and POULTRY early on the 13th Instant, and VEGETABLES and CUT FLOWERS as early as possible on the Morning of the 14th Instant, and also to give at least THREE DAYS' NOTICE of the Classes in which they intend to exhibit.

POULTRY to be attended to during their stay in the Show by Exhibitors' Assistants. Schedules of Rules and Prizes to be had from the Hon. SECRETARY.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Payment may be made at the Gates.

CHARLES FORD,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

will be held in the BOTANIC GARDEN on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th February.

A POULTRY SHOW will be held in connection with the FLOWER SHOW.

The Gates will be opened at 2 p.m. on each day.

ADMISSION—First Day, \$1; Second Day, 20 Cents.

EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send POT PLANTS and POULTRY early on the 13th Instant, and

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.**EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER. MUSCATEL RAISINS. METZ FRUIT.****ASSORTED COSAQUES.****CALLARD & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.****BUTTER SCOTCH.****HONEY SCOTCH.****ROSE TOFFEE.****LEMON TOFFEE.****ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.****PLUM PUDDINGS.****PATRAS CURRANTS.****VALENCIA RAISINS.****MACKINNON PEN.****LIVERMORE PEN.****LAWN TENNIS BATS.****LAWN TENNIS BALLS.****LAWN TENNIS SHOES.****EX STEAMER "Génuflet."****STILTON CHEESE.****YORK HAMS.****CHRISTMAS CAKES.****TIVOLIHOUSE'S DESSERT FRUITS.****ALMONDS AND RAISINS.****SYRMA FIGS.****PICNIC TONGUES.****FILBERTS.****COCONUTINA.****VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.****LIBERTY & EAT'L COCOA.****FRENCH PLUMS.****HUNTEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.****FADE DE FOIE GRAS.****MINCEMEAT.****CHOCOLATE—MENIER.****SAUSAGES.****BROWN.****ISIGNY BUTTER.****DANISH BUTTER.****BREAKFAST TONGUES.****ANCHOVIES.****ASPARAGUS.****SOUPS, &c.****WINES AND SPIRITS.****CHAMPAGNES—****HEDDLETON'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.****VEUVE CLICQUOT BONSARDIN.****JULES MUMM & Co., joints & quarts.****CLARETS—****CHATEAU LA ROSE, joints & quarts.****CHATEAU LA PIFTE, " "****INES GRAVES, " "****BREAKFAST CLARET, " "****SHERRIES & PORT—****SACCOMI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-****TILLADO.****SACCOMI'S OLD INVALID PORT****(1848).****HUNTH PORT.****BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—****1, 2 & 3-star HEDDLETON'S BRANDY.****BISQUE DUTOURCH & Co.'s BRANDY.****FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.****KINAHAN'S WHISKY.****ROYAL GLENDEN WHISKY.****CHARTREUSE.****MARASCHINO.****CURACAO.****ANGOSTURA.****BOKERS AND ORANGE BITTERS,****&c., &c., &c.****BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAWERS, pints and quarts.****GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.****PILSENER BEER, in quarts.****DAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.****ALE and PORTER, in largeheads.****EX AMERICAN MAIL.****FRESH ROLL BUTTER.****Eastern and California CHEESE.****Boneless CODFISH.****Prime HAMS and BACON.****Russian CAVIAR.****Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.****PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.****Pickled OX-TONGUES.****Family PIG-POK in kegs and pieces.****Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.****Boat Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.****Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.****Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.****Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.****Stuffed PEPPERS.****Assorted PICKLES.****MINCEMEAT.****COBB HONEY in Original Frames.****Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.****Lunch TONGUE.****McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.****Clam CHOWDER.****Smoked SALMON.****Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.****&c., &c., &c.****YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.****CALIFORNIA RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, loose.****Alphabetical BISCUITS.****CAKES.****Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.****Ginger CAKES.****Soda BISCUITS.****Oyster BISCUITS.****Cracked WHEAT.****OATMEAL.****HOMINY.****CORNMEAL.****BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.****RYE MEAL.****SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.****Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 caty Boxes.****BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.****SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.****RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING****promptly executed.****Hongkong, January 25, 1882.**

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).****Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.****THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.****GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.****Hongkong, July 1, 1881.****THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.****CAPITAL £2,000,000. | PAID UP, £200,000.****PAID UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.****THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.****GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.****Hongkong, January 1, 1882.****CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).****Hongkong, February 1, 1882.****NOTICE.****POLICIES GRANTED at current rates of MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.****In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.****J. BRIADLE SMITH,****Secretary.****Hongkong, April 6, 1881.****NOTICE.****COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.****The Co's Steamship "Mensuel."****Commandant HOMBERG,****will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TOMORROW, the 14th Instant, at 8 a.m.****G. DE CHAMPEAUX,****Agent.****Hongkong, February 13, 1882.****NOTICE.****COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.****The Co's Steamship "Sibylle,"****Commandant LEQUETTE,****will be despatched for SHANGHAI TOMORROW, the 14th Instant, at Noon.****G. DE CHAMPEAUX,****Agent.****Hongkong, February 13, 1882.****NOTICE.****COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.****The Co's Steamship "Sibylle,"****Commandant LEQUETTE,****will be despatched for SHANGHAI TOMORROW, the 14th Instant, at Noon.****G. DE CHAMPEAUX,****Agent.****Hongkong, February 13, 1882.****NOTICE.****COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.****The Co's Steamship "Sibylle,"****Commandant LEQUETTE,****will be despatched for SHANGHAI TOMORROW, the 14th Instant, at Noon.****G. DE CHAMPEAUX,****Agent.****Hongkong, February 13, 1882.****NOTICE.****COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.****The Co's Steamship "Sibylle,"****Commandant LEQUETTE,****will be despatched for SHANGHAI TOMORROW, the**

and we would advise the authorities to adopt the same course with regard to the principal fire alarm. This fire broke out in an alley which divides gardens, leased, we understand, by Mr J. J. dos Remedios, from the Sisters of the Assumption. Coopers had been employed conveying in, and removing matches and camphor. Fire had fallen amongst the combustible material, and the whole pile was at once in a blaze, which rapidly communicated to the adjoining gardens. Those being stored with equally inflammable matter caught in a moment, and in a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in flames. - The smoke was very dense, and great tongues of flame shot out from the roofs of the buildings. Owing to the prevalence of dry weather of late the fire readily caught hold of all within its reach. The fire engines got, according to their respective distances, rapidly on the spot and were soon at work. To begin with, they paid particular attention to confining the flames to the buildings which were on fire. The wind was blowing lightly from the north-east, but with quite sufficient force to carry the flames over the dividing alley to the Blue Buildings, the wooden work of the windows of which once or twice caught. Water was obtained in abundance from the harbour, and willing hands were ready to apply it. The brigades must be complimented on the good work they did in confining the fire to the godowns which were on fire when they arrived, because if it had spread the damage done would have been serious indeed. During the evening the walls at the back of the godown fell in, and thus helped to avert the danger which at one time threatened the adjacent St. Ste. Enfance. A party of French sailors from the Thermes were stationed in the Convent, and are still posted there, to guard against any plundering. The whole of the rods were now fallen, but water is still being played freely on the burning mass, which looks at present rather dangerous—in fact, as the coopers, about two hundred of whom are employed about the buildings removing the debris, remove the rubbish, boxes of matches, which previously had not been touched by the water or fire blazed up and constituted a fresh danger. It is currently reported that the buildings will continue in this dangerous condition for a day or two, and much credit is due to the whole of the firemen who rendered so willing service. The volunteers, who were on the spot from an early hour after the fire, worked hard up to early this morning, and then only desisted because they had their ordinary duties to perform. The police brigade has also been hard worked on this occasion, and many of them have been in almost constant attendance since the outbreak without much refreshment of any description. To-day the operations to put an end to the fire are being carried on vigorously, but until the whole of the loose and inflammable material is carried away there will always remain a danger. The match boxes and charred beams were being carried on board junks, and emptied prudently into the holdstays, and this seems to be a rather dangerous method. The contents of the godowns, which were leased by Messrs Arnfield Karsberg & Co., consisted of matches, camphor, tar, and some kerosene oil. The amount of matches lying inside the buildings is perfectly astonishing, and must have constituted a standing danger to other property in the neighbourhood. The occupants of houses in the vicinity were naturally much alarmed, and in removing their furniture much was lost, and a great deal damaged. The contents of the buildings which were burned belonged to Arnfield Karsberg & Co., and were insured in different companies. Mr Ribeiro, the keeper of the godowns, had a very narrow escape. His wife were inside the house when the fire broke out in the alley and had barely time to escape with their lives. Their furniture was smashed partly and stolen partly, and he, the wife and children are left in a state of destitution. This is really a case deserving of sympathy. Mr Adams and others also got a good deal of their furniture smashed and stolen in removal.

Law Notice. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. (In Registrar's Chambers.)

IN BANKRUPTCY, Tuesday, 14th Feb., 11 a.m.—In the matter of Chey Sing Nam, bankrupt.—Adjourned meeting of creditors.

SUPREME COURT. IN PROBATE JURISDICTION. (Before the Full Court.)

Monday, Feb. 13.

IN THE MATTER OF LEUNG KIU, DECEASED, AND CITATION OF WONG CHAU—JUDGEMENT ON POINTS RESERVED.

Mr Francis, instructed by Messrs Denney and Mossop, appeared for the petitioner; and the Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley) instructed by Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared in support of the will.

His Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, delivered the following judgment to-day:

In this suit in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Wong Tai Hee and Au Yeung She, executrices of the last will and testament of Leung a Kiu, and Fung Ming Shan, executor of the same by a codicil, dated respecting the 18th August 1880 and 26th December 1880, were cited by Wong Chau to prove the will and codicil in solemn form. Probate of this will and codicil had been granted to the executors on the 13th January 1881. The citation states that Leung a Kiu was at the time of her death married to Wong a Chau, and that as her widow he is entitled in distribution to the estate and effects of the deceased should all be pronounced intestate. In this declaration the executors and executrix say that the testatrix was not at the time after death lawfully married to Wong Chau, and that she had complete testamentary power over the property mentioned in her will and codicil. The plea alleges that the will and codicil had been executed without the knowledge or consent of Wong Chau, and that he did not become aware of their existence until after her death. Also that at the date of their execution the testatrix had been for a long time previously and was his lawful wife. This issue was tried before me, and a Special Jury on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd days of December 1881. The Jury found that Leung a Kiu was a married woman at the time of the execution of the will and codicil by a valid marriage according to Chinese law with Wong Chau. At the trial certain points of law were raised by the learned Attorney General, and I reserved leave to apply to enter the verdict for the pro-

pounders of the will, should the Court upon further consideration of the points raised come to the conclusion that they are entitled to probate. The questions then raised were argued before the Full Court, by consent, by the learned Attorney General for the propounders of the will and by Mr Hayler for Wong Chau. They were: 1st, that the powers conferred on the Court by Ord. 4 of 1845 were those of a Court of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and were transferred to the Supreme Court by Ordinance 8 of 1860. 2dly.—That a Chinese marriage is a contract of bargain and sale, and does not consist of the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman, and that the Courts of a Christian country will not apply their laws to carry into effect the incidents of such a contract. 3dly.—That a Chinese marriage is polygamous, and that the Court of a Christian country will not take notice of such a marriage. With regard to the point raised as to the jurisdiction of the Court, I understand that the argument was founded upon its original constitution, but on referring to Ord. 4 of 1845, I am unable to see its force. Ord. Sect. 4 enacts that the Supreme Court shall be a Court of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction with full power to grant Probate under its seal of the last wills and testaments of all, or any of the inhabitants of the said Colony etc. I do not find anywhere that its jurisdiction is limited to correspond as far as possible with the jurisdiction of the old Ecclesiastical Courts in England. The Supreme Court seems to me to have gathered the powers of the Ecclesiastical Courts just as the Court of Probate Act of 1851, took from them their jurisdiction and authority and granted it to the Probate Court in England. These powers have been constantly exercised by the Supreme Court in respect of Chinese wills, whether executed according to English law or not, according to Chinese direction or law by Ord. 4 of 1851. To try the validity of a Chinese will would be the duty of the Court, and to determine all questions incidental to it. Common form business, as it is called in England, often included actions relating to probate of the wills of married women and made during coverture, and the validity of the marriage itself, and, one would imagine, have formed the chief subject of enquiry. Moreover, in the case of Yau Cheong Neen v. One Chau Noo, reported in L.R.C.P.C., p. 381, we find that the Supreme Court of Penang, a Court having similar powers, in inquests in matters of probate, interdicted a suit respecting the will of a Chinese resident, and dealt with it without objection, and the Privy Council supported the decision of the Court. I do not think that the objection now taken to the jurisdiction of this Court can be allowed to prevail, especially as by the original charter constituting the Colony, and by Sect. 4 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, the Law of England is only to be in full force, where the same shall be applicable to the local circumstances of the Colony, or its inhabitants, who it was known practised polygamy. With regard to the other point raised by the learned Attorney General, the Juns having found that the marriage between the deceased and Wong Chau was valid, according to Chinese custom, it must stand, according to my opinion, on account of the fire. The defendant had taken advantage of the imprecise state of the rice and grain off it with. Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

THEFT OF AN ANKLET.

Wong Akan, a coolie, was arrested by Sergeant Fisher in Queen's Road Central, where he was struggling with a woman, who accused him of stealing a child's anklet. The defendant was known to be an unscrupulous thief, and had no visible means of subsistence, having been frequently seen by the Police engaged watching people more attentively than he should have been doing. He was committed to goal for twenty-one days.

LARCENY.

Chun Achan, coolie, was apprehended last night about 12 o'clock in St. Francis Street with a bag of rice on his back, which he was apparently carrying off to the hillside. The property was identified as belonging to Wong Ai, who had a great many of his articles removed on account of the fire. The defendant had taken advantage of the imprecise state of the rice and grain off it with. Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

A DRUNKEN CHINAMAN.

Yau Ming Cho, shopkeeper, admitted being drunk and, in company with some prostitutes, creating a disturbance at the British North Borneo Company.

It is announced that the Chinese Government has paid to Russia, through Messrs Baring Brothers in London, the first instalment of the amount of compensation stipulated by the Kulebyak Treaty.

Mr Maeda, who was one of the Commissioners from Japan to the Paris Exhibition of 1868, and who was recently appointed Secretary-General to the Japanese Ministry of Finance, is now in Paris.

Chen Tshien, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, who arrived at Washington on the 23rd ult., was received by President Arthur on the 31st ult.

The British naval station at Yokohama will shortly be closed as a victualling and store depot, and will be retained solely for coaling purposes for Her Majesty's ships.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES.—Yokohama (via San Francisco) Nov. 24, Shanghai 23, Foochow 23, Hongkong 28. The P. and O. mail, with the advice dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, on the 2nd inst., one day early. The Japanese advises, via San Francisco, were received on the 31st ult. The next inward (French) mail, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, was landed at Naples yesterday, and will reach London on its due date, the 9th inst.

A demonstration was made yesterday by the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth in the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ravena*, being the first to come to that port. The Mayor and Council officials, with the Chamber of Commerce representatives proceeded into the Sound on a special steamer and boarded the *Ravena*, when compliments and congratulations were exchanged between the town authorities and Captain Stewart, who remarked that the change had his hearty approval, as it would obviate the difficulty of the iron from the Chapman's basket, which was lying beside her on the Praya, while she was looking about for a boat to take her home.

THEFT OF COTTON.

Ip Wal, Burmese coolie, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last fortnight to be in solitary confinement, for stealing a piece of cotton cloth, 50 cents, from the Tei Ying on the 12th instant. The defendant had abstracted the calico from the Chapman's basket, which was lying beside her on the Praya, while she was looking about for a boat to take her home.

PLAUSIBLE DEFENCES.

Wong Ching and Liu Yu, coolies, were charged with stealing a piece of iron, value 20 cents, from the Sam Sui Po Dock on the 11th instant.

The defendants had carried away the piece of iron in a basket, the top of which was covered with rubbish.

The first pleaded that he was told by the other workers that the iron was useless, and being a new comer he believed them and took it away. The second said he was engaged to carry rubbish and was not aware of the iron being in the basket.

The first was sent to prison for six weeks, and the second ordered to find security in the sum of five dollars for his good behaviour for six weeks.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Man Ali could give no satisfactory explanation as to how he came into possession of two pieces of Sapan wood, which a constable observed him carrying beside the Sapo's Home, and for that reason he was ordered to pay one dollar, or suffer fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour,

THE BURGESS SOLDIER.

James McSharry, private in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, appeared on remand from the 10th instant, charged with assaulting Lau Ahin, and also with assaulting the Police.

The defendant had without provocation assaulted the complainant, and when the police had attempted to arrest him, kicked one of the constables so severely that he was unable to appear and give evidence.

The injured constable to day said that the defendant seized hold of him by the collar of the coat and entirely spoilt it. He was kicked and bruised so severely that he had been in the Hospital three days, and was now only partly recovered. Defendant was not drunk at the time.

Defendant said he was slightly under the influence of liquor and was talking to a friend, when the complainant came up and looked in their faces in an irritating way. Complainant would not go away; witness struck him and then the row commenced. The defendant recited, said he was simply walking along the street when he was assailed.

Lieutenant Murray said the defendant had been in the service since 1878, and during that time had borne a very good character. The defendant was paid at the rate of a shilling a day.

The Magistrate fined the culprit \$3, in default of payment to suffer 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour; also to pay \$2 as amends for the constable's damaged coat.

STEALING CLOTH.

Tsang Ape was charged with stealing one piece of cotton cloth belonging to Wee Abo, saiman, on the 11th inst.

The complainant said he was going to Yau-ma-tei, but got into the wrong launch. On discovering his mistake he commenced to remove some articles, but could not carry them all together, and therefore had to take them part by part. He left a stranger in charge of the unremoved property and on coming back one of the journeys he missed the cloth and saw the defendant running off. He had him arrested by a constable.

Defendant said he was standing beside the complainant's property and was accused by him of stealing it. He was arrested on board the launch, and he also said the complainant had never lost the cloth.

A constable said he apprehended the de-

fendant in the street, and saw him drop the cloth produced.

Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A PICK POCKET.

Sing Ahuy, butcher, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for taking 20 cents from the pocket of Chau Sun, who was standing outside a brothel in Square Street on the 11th inst.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express* of Jan. 6:—

Police Intelligence. (Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

Monday, Feb. 13.

THE CRACKER NUISANCE.

Ng Aan was fined \$1, with the option of suffering 4 days' imprisonment, for breaking crackers in the street on Sunday.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun Achan, coolie, was apprehended by a constable in Hill Street. He was carrying a bundle of children's clothes, which he had picked up at Wan-chai. In the change room he stated that he had found it lying at the Clock Tower; and before the magistrate he gave a third version of the story, that he had found it in a godown, and said, "I found it in a godown with hard labour."

THEFT OF AN ANKLET.

Wong Akan, a coolie, was arrested by Sergeant Fisher in Queen's Road Central, where he was struggling with a woman, who accused him of stealing a child's anklet. The defendant was known to be an unscrupulous thief, and had no visible means of subsistence, having been frequently seen by the Police engaged watching people more attentively than he should have been doing. He was committed to goal for twenty-one days.

LARCENY.

Chun Achan, coolie, was apprehended last night about 12 o'clock in St. Francis Street with a bag of rice on his back, which he was apparently carrying off to the hillside. The property was identified as belonging to Wong Ai, who had a great many of his articles removed on account of the fire. The defendant had taken advantage of the imprecise state of the rice and grain off it with. Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

THEFT OF COTTON.

Ip Wal, Burmese coolie, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last fortnight to be in solitary confinement, for stealing a piece of cotton cloth, 50 cents, from the Tei Ying on the 12th instant.

The defendants had carried away the piece of iron in a basket, the top of which was covered with rubbish.

The first pleaded that he was told by the other workers that the iron was useless, and being a new comer he believed them and took it away. The second said he was engaged to carry rubbish and was not aware of the iron being in the basket.

The first was sent to prison for six weeks, and the second ordered to find security in the sum of five dollars for his good behaviour for six weeks.

PLAUSIBLE DEFENCES.

Wong Ching and Liu Yu, coolies, were charged with stealing a piece of iron, value 20 cents, from the Sam Sui Po Dock on the 11th instant.

The defendants had carried away the piece of iron in a basket, the top of which was covered with rubbish.

The first pleaded that he was told by the other workers that the iron was useless, and being a new comer he believed them and took it away. The second said he was engaged to carry rubbish and was not aware of the iron being in the basket.

The first was sent to prison for six weeks, and the second ordered to find security in the sum of five dollars for his good behaviour for six weeks.

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Sing Ahuy,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE whole-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion &c. &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Evidences are made to produce the contents in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" should references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unprinted details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that two or three essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly repertory of what schools are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of *The China Review*:—"It is in the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respect a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the authorship of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much respected in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shih King*, by the Rev. E. J. Ellet, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the careers of the Chinese poet-statesmen of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. Brown, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the保证人 and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—considered themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English editors it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AND COMMIS-
SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
paper, Books, Types, Ink, Frames,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment, illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion &c. &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Evidence are made to produce the contents in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" should references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unprinted details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

Navigation, ... 5,000 TL 100 \$ 78,932 TL 31,474.00 16% \$

City Hall, Library (5,000 volumes) and Museum, ... Free.

HK. and China Insurance, ... 1,000 TL 2,000 TL 600 \$ 236,600 TL 251,064.91 TL 75 12% \$

Yung-tze Ins., ... 1,200 TL 3,500 TL 500 \$ 500 TL 18,447.56

Union Ins. Soc., ... 300 \$ 2,500 \$ 500 \$

China Traders' Insurance, ... 600 \$ 1,000 \$ 500 \$

Cotton Ins. Office, ... 10,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 500 \$

Chinese Ins. Co., ... 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 200 \$

HK. Fire Ins., ... 2,000 \$ 2,000 \$ 200 \$

HK. Fire Ins., ... 4,000 \$ 600 \$ 100 \$

ARMED FORCES

HK. C. and M. Steamboat, ... 8,000 S 100 \$ 75 \$ 135,000 ...

Government House, North of Public

Gardens, ... 5,000 TL 100 \$ 78,932 TL 31,474.00 16% \$

MICELLANEOUS.

HK. & Wharf Dock, ... 10,000 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$

Gas Co., ... 5,000 £ 10 £ 10 £

Chin S. Hotel, ... 2,000 \$ 100 \$ 50 \$

LOANS.

Chi. Imp., 1874 6,275 £ 100 all

1877-18, 10,040 £ 100 all

1878 3,899 TL 500 all

1881 8,565 TL 500 all

Singapore Debentures, 1880-81, 600 \$ 300,000 all

For half-year end 31st Dec., 1881. To 30th April, 1881.

+ For half-year ended 30th June, 1881. \$ For year 1880.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

FEB. 13, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.	Cost.
BANKS.								
HK. and S'hai	40,000 \$	125 \$	125 \$	1,900,000 \$	3,734.00	30/	+120 % prem.	
Nth.-China Ins.	1,000 TL	2,000 TL	600 \$	236,600 TL	251,064.91 TL	75	+TL 1175 p. sh.	
Yung-tze Ins.	1,200 TL	3,500 TL	500 \$	482 TL	437,588.58	12%	\$	
Union Ins. Soc.	300 \$	2,500 \$	500 \$	381,787 \$	314,775 \$	75	\$	
China Traders' Insurance.	600 \$	1,000 \$	200 \$	475,000 \$	91,928.49	20/	+TL 31600	
Cotton Ins. Office.	10,000 \$	25,000 \$	500 \$	200 \$	100,378.8	42,860.70	6/	\$
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,000 \$	1,000 \$	200 \$	761,842.8	226,847.81	87/	\$	
HK. Fire Ins.	2,000 \$	2,000 \$	200 \$	433,934.8	103,021.08	18%	\$	
	4,000 \$	600 \$	100 \$	433,934.8	103,021.08	18%	\$	

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EDWARD GEORGE,
Shore Broker.

Local Rates of Postage

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates, are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Papers, per two ounces.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same place in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents so first exhibited, or stated to the Postmaster General, as may be necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Parcels, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies, music, &c. The charge on them is to be paid, if exhibited, or stated to the Postmaster General, as may be necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Local Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in Asia, Japan, Macao, Pekin, &c. The Strait Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in.

Such parcels may be widely closed, if they bear this special endorsement PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) opinion, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ices, &c. are liable to be rejected.

2. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the stamp of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.